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LECHE'S ANATOMY OF THE PELVIC REGION IN THE INSECTIVORA.<sup>1</sup>—In this work the osseous, nervous, and muscular anatomy of the pelvic region of many species of insectivores is fully considered in about a hundred pages of text, and illustrated with ten well-executed plates. The examples described include *Galeopithecus*, two species of *Tupaia*, a *Macroscelides*, *Parasorex socialis*, *Erinaceus europaeus*, *Centetes ecaudatus*, *Hemicentetes variegatus*, *Ericulus nigrescens*, both forms of *Myogale*, *Urotrichus*, three species of *Talpa*, *Condylura cristata*, *Scapanus breweri*, two forms of *Sorex*, *Crossopus fodiens*, *Blarina brevicauda*, three kinds of *Crocidura*, and *Chrysochloris inaurata*. Thus every family of Insectivora is represented, excepting the *Myrmomyidæ* and *Solenodontidæ*. The os acetubuli or fourth bone of the os inonminatum is figured in various carnivores and rodents as well as in insectivores, and is stated to be present in marsupials and edentates. This bone was first noted by Cuvier, and called by him "os cotyloidien," but has since been very generally ignored by naturalists.

GAUDRY'S "LES ENCHAINEMENTS DU MONDE ANIMAL."<sup>2</sup>—Though this able and eloquent French palæontologist states that the aim of all researches among extinct forms is to find the plan of creation, he yet admits the evolution of the animals of one epoch from those of the preceding, and believes that the full scheme of life-development will one day be discovered. The various classes of articulates, fishes and reptiles, are reviewed with the purpose of bringing into prominence the relations which connect the extinct fauna with each other and with recent forms.

But while our author admits that the passage from species to species, genus to genus, and family to family is fully proved, he states that palæozoic fossils have not yet furnished positive proof of the passage of animals from one class to another, since the principal classes of marine invertebrates were present in the Cambrian, and the Permian reptiles are as unlike fishes as possible.

REPORT OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES FOR 1881.—This bulky volume is not inferior in size to any of its predecessors in the series, and in fact is rather thicker, numbering 1146 pages. Nearly half the volume is occupied with materials for a history of the mackerel fishery by Messrs. Goode, Collins, Earll and Clark. The purely scientific portion is devoted to a list by Professor H. E. Webster and James E. Benedict, of the chætopod worms discovered at Cape Cod, nearly twenty new species being described and figured. Mr. John A. Ryder reports on the protozoa and protophytes as the primary or indirect source

<sup>1</sup> Zur Anatomie der Beckenregion bei Insectivora mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer morphologischen Beziehungen zu derjenigen anderer Säugethiere, von Wilhelm Leche. Mit 10 tafeln. Stockholm, 1883.

<sup>2</sup> Les Enchainements du Monde Animal dans les temps géologiques. Fossiles primaires. Par Albert Gaudry, Paris, 1883.